

FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT

SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING FIFTEEN
BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS GRANTED
POLITICAL ASYLUM IN MEXICO IN EXCHANGE
FOR THE RELEASE OF AMERICAN AMB. CHARLES BURKE ELBRICK

DATE DUE

DATE REC'D 11S 10/29/69

DATE

FILED

NO.

SUBJECT

FBI B MEMO 10/15/69 WASH

TO:

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10/30/69

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ANSWERED

NO REPLY NECESSARY

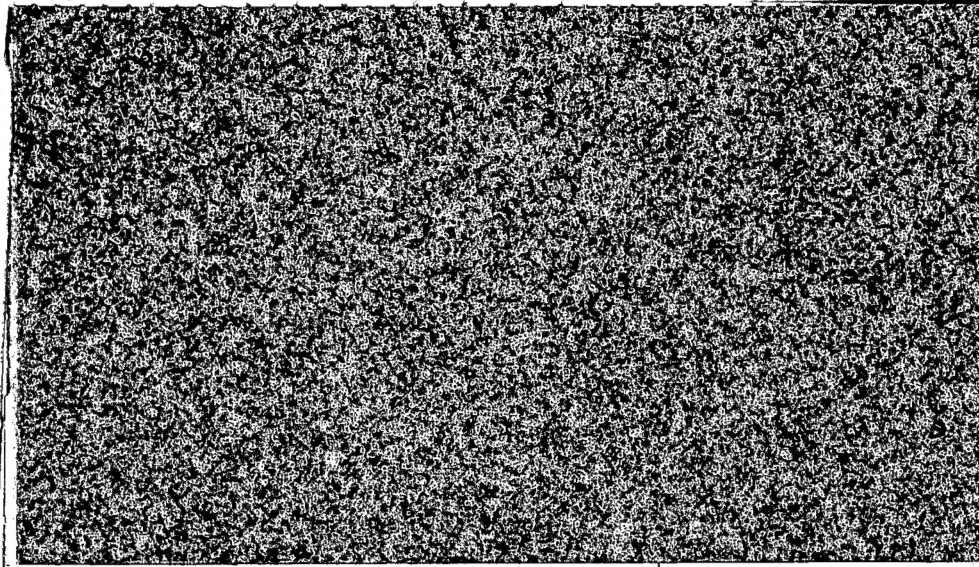
return

Declassified

Authority: 44281 By:

Amanda Weimer Date:

11-05-2014



FROM AND TYPE OF DOCUMENT

SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING FIFTEEN
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DATE	FILED	DATE DUE	DATE REC'D
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ANSWERED	NO REPLY NECESSARY		

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

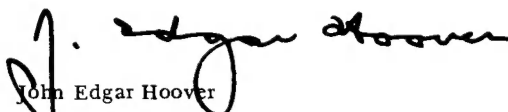
10-29-69

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Sir:

- ☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.
- ☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- ☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- ☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ 6. Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

ac.

(Upon removal of classified enclosure, if any,
this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

October 15, 1969

SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING FIFTEEN
BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS GRANTED
POLITICAL ASYLUM IN MEXICO IN EXCHANGE
FOR THE RELEASE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
CHARLES BURKE ELBRICK

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distributed outside your agency.

The Mexican press gave conspicuous coverage to the arrival of fifteen Brazilian political prisoners who were granted asylum in Mexico in exchange for the release of American Ambassador to Brazil CHARLES BURKE ELBRICK.

NOVEDADES in its issue of September 7, 1969, reported the following information:

A Brazilian Air Force plane "Hercules," C-130, registry number PP2456, arrived at the Mexico City International Airport at approximately 12:40 p.m. on September 7, 1969. The plane bore fifteen Brazilian political prisoners who were identified as follows:

- 1) GREGORIO BEZERRA, age 70 - He is described as a "fervent communist" and admirer of MAO Tse-tung. He was arrested the day after the military revolution in Brazil on March 31, 1964, and was sentenced to 12 years in prison. He is from Recife and was in jail in that city.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCT 29 1969

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Group 1

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downgrading and declassification~~

INTELLIGENCE LIAISON SECTION

BR
Sgt J. L. L.
10/30/69
MJK

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

- 2) VLADIMIR GRACINDO SOARES PALMEIRA, age 24 -
He is from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and a student.
He was known to have led mass student demonstrations in Brazil during 1968 and 1969. He is the son of the late Brazilian Senator RUI PALMEIRA. He had been sentenced to 30 months in jail for his participation in agitation.
- 3) FLAVIO ARISTIDES FREITAS (or Treitas) TAVARES -
He is a newspaperman with the ULTIMA HORA in Brazil. He is described as the intellectual leader of various guerrilla movements and allegedly was the secretary of the former head of the Communist Party in Brazil, LUIS CARLOS PRESTES. He also was reported to be a spokesman of the former Governor of the State of Guanabara, LEONEL BRIZOLA, who allegedly is a political exile in Uruguay.
- 4) RICARDO VILLAS BOAS DE SAREGO - He is a student who was arrested at Rio de Janeiro because of his alleged distribution of "subversive literature."
- 5) ROLANDO FRATTI MASSARIOL - He was at one time the president of a metallurgical union in the industrial town of Santiago Andre near Sao Paulo. He was sentenced to three years in jail for his alleged participation in terrorist activities with a group led by CARLOS MARICHELLA, who reportedly is being sought by the police in Brazil.
- 6) MARIO ROBERTO GALEARDO ZACONATO (or Banconatto) -
He is a university student from Belo Horizonte. He reportedly was active in student disorders in Brazil and was a member of various organizations classified "subversive" by the Brazilian government. He was also accused of robbing a bank.
- 7) ONOFRE PINTO DO ROSARIO - He is an ex-Sergeant of the Army who lost his political rights after a military revolt in 1964. He was accused of participating in terrorist activities in an area near

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SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sao Paulo and was reported to be implicated in the assassination of American Captain CHARLES RODNEY CHANDLER.

- 8) MARIA AUGUSTA CARNEIRO RIVERO - She was a student leader at the University of Rio de Janeiro. She was arrested on May 1, 1969, because of her alleged participation in student disorders but has maintained that she is not associated with any subversive organization.
- 9) LUIS GONZAGA DE ROSA TRAVASSOS, age 23 - He was a university student at Sao Paulo and reportedly had an important role with VLADIMIR GRACINDO SOARES PALMEIRA in student disorders during 1968 and early 1969. He was a member of the Organizacion Accion Popular (Popular Action Organization), an extreme leftist group which was declared illegal by the Brazilian government. He reportedly has been in and out of jail several times in the past two years.
- 10) JOSE IBRAHIM DE ALMEIDA, age 25 - He is a metal worker, was president of the metallurgical union "OSOSCO," and reportedly initiated a strike in six factories near Sao Paulo. He was reported to be a leader of the Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Popular Vanguard) and was arrested several months before being granted political asylum in Mexico.
- 11) JOAO LEONARDO DA SILVA ROCHA - He is an attorney from Sao Paulo in whose home the police reportedly killed a "terrorist" named "MARGUITO." The police claimed that DA SILVA ROCHA was one of three persons implicated in the murder of the American Captain CHARLES RODNEY CHANDLER in October 1968. CHANDLER apparently had been a student at the University of Sao Paulo. DA SILVA ROCHA also was reported to be a member of Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria.

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SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

- 12) IVENS MARQUETTI (or Marchetti) DO MONTE-LIMA - He is reported to be the founder and one of the principal leaders of the Movimiento Revolucionario de Octubre (MR-8 - October Revolutionary Movement). He was arrested in May 1969 and accused of robbing a bank for the purpose of obtaining funds for MR-8 operations.
- 13) AGUILNALDO (or Agonalto) PACHECO DA SILVA - He was described as a former political leader in Sao Paulo and was involved with the Popular Revolutionary Movement.
- 14) RICARDO ZARATINI (or Zattini) FICHEO - He was described as an engineer from Sao Paulo who was placed in jail in November 1968 in Recife. He was accused of attempting to organize the Brazilian Communist Party, which had been declared illegal. He escaped after serving two years in jail and was recaptured and was in jail in Sao Paulo when granted political asylum in Mexico.
- 15) JOSE DIRCEU DE OLIVEIRA E SILVA, age 22 - He was described as a law student and one of the leaders of the massive student demonstrations against the government in Sao Paulo during 1968. He was arrested in early 1969 and had several court cases pending against him at the time he was granted political asylum.

NOVEDADES in its article reported that the fifteen prisoners were accepted from the Brazilian pilot, Captain OGON RENICH, by JULIO CERECERO, Chief of Mexican Immigration at the Mexico City Airport. The political prisoners were taken to the Hotel Del Bosque, Melchor Ocampo 323, Mexico, D.F., after a brief interview by the press at the airport.

T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Brazilian political exiles in Mexico, [redacted] were among those to meet the fifteen Brazilians at the Mexico City Airport on September 7, 1969. [redacted]

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SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

is reportedly a pilot and is rumored to have been a member of the Marxist extremist organization, the Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria. [] reportedly commented that one of the pilots on the Brazilian Air Force plane which brought the fifteen Brazilian political prisoners to Mexico had been [] when he [] telephone numbers reportedly are [] (residence) and [] (office).

T-1 additionally advised that [] [] also met the fifteen Brazilian political prisoners at the airport and told them that the conditions in Mexico are the same as those in Brazil. He was reported to have said that there is a need to create "another Vietnam" in Brazil.

T-1 made available a number of []

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 29, 1969, that [] an associate of the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM), had commented on September 28, 1969, that she had attended a reception for the Brazilian political prisoners on September 27, 1969, given by [] said the political prisoners indicated they would not remain in Mexico because of the close surveillance by the police. [] said that one of the political prisoners, [] was truly a "militant MAO," but she did not mention the name of this person. The [] political prisoner is []

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)
FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

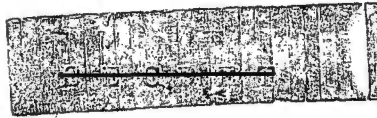
According to T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, the ACGM is a loose association, of a predominantly social nature, of present and/or past members of the Communist Party of the United States and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for the international communist movement.

T-2 stated that the reception for the Brazilians was held at the home of [] on September 27 from 3:00 a.m. until 2:00 a.m. on September 28. Reportedly only five of the fifteen political

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FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

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SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

prisoners attended, and the reception was described as a "flop" because there were very few attending. T-2 stated there was only one of the five Brazilians who spoke good Spanish. The others used a mixture of Portuguese, Spanish and sign language to reveal what they wanted to say.

The source said [] and [] were the most outspoken in their procommunist political beliefs. They bitterly assailed the United States and Mexico as monopolistic and imperialist nations. They predicted that in the not-too-distant future the working masses would overthrow the bourgeois governments of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Central American countries, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia and Peru and would establish governments similar to the government of Cuba, which government both these persons praised very highly.

These two men also commented that the other Brazilian comrades were spending a few days in Cuernavaca with friends including [] their host. They described [] as a "loyal comrade deported from the United States and Britain for his procommunist political views just as we were deported from Brazil." [] and [] said that [] wanted to talk with the other political prisoners to obtain data for a magazine article he will publish in the near future.

T-2 has described [] as a prominent associate of the ACGM.

T-3 advised on September 30, 1969, that there were only five paid guests to greet the five Brazilian political prisoners who attended the reception given for them []

[] The source said [] and the others who attended the reception were extremely embarrassed by the poor turnout. The source stated [] had charged 50 pesos (\$4 U.S.) for each person who attended the reception, and many stayed away because of what they considered to be an exorbitant charge to attend a purely social function.

T-3 additionally advised that [] one of the Brazilians who attended the reception, claimed that none of the prisoners knew why he was on the airplane until the airplane

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SUMMARY OF DATA REGARDING
FIFTEEN BRAZILIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

landed in Mexico. T-3 also said the political prisoners had permission to work in Mexico but had no job offers and were being watched very closely by the police. He stated the fifteen Brazilians were of different political factions in Brazil.

T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a flight manifest of Cuban Aviation Company flight 465 which traveled from Mexico to Cuba on September 30, 1969. Among the names of passengers were the names of thirteen of the Brazilian political prisoners. The names of the following two Brazilians were the only ones not included on the flight manifest: [redacted] and [redacted]

FOIA(b) (6)
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

PRENSA LATINA the Cuban news agency publication in Mexico, in its issue #3349 dated October 2, 1969, carried an article datelined Havana, Cuba, October 1, 1969 (sic). This article reported that thirteen of the fifteen Brazilian political prisoners who were granted political asylum in Mexico in exchange for the release of American Ambassador CHARLES BURKE ELBRICK had landed in Cuba at approximately 4:45 p.m. that day (should be September 30, 1969, based on the flight manifest). FIDEL CASTRO reportedly met the Brazilians and was quoted to say, "I wish to express to you the solidarity and sympathies of our people." The Brazilians were also met by members of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and others, and all exchanged views on a wide variety of political subjects. The PRENSA article named most of the thirteen political prisoners, and GREGORIO BEZERRA was described in the article as a veteran leader of the Communist Party in Brazil.

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STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE 9/29/69		
TO:	Name or Title	Organ. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	Mr. Frank Ravndal	ARA/BR	4906	NS		
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

<input type="checkbox"/> Approval	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	For Your Information	Note and Return
<input type="checkbox"/> As Requested		Initial for Clearance	Per Conversation
<input type="checkbox"/> Comment		Investigate	Prepare Reply
<input type="checkbox"/> File		Justify	See Me
<input type="checkbox"/> For Correction		Necessary Action	Signature

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Pls. send copy of attached to
Mr. R. Johnson, Pol. Counsel, Rio
via transmittal slip.

R.K.

Done
10/31/69

FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)	ROOM NO. & BLDG.	PHONE NO.
MJTretola SY/PrS <i>MT</i>	2418 NS	22412

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sept. 25, 1969

ATT: MR [REDACTED]
POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICER
BRAZILIAN DESK

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

Dear Sir:

- ☒ 1. For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.
- ☐ 2. It will be appreciated if you will have the investigation conducted as requested in the enclosed memorandum and furnish the results.
- ☐ 3. No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.
- ☐ 4. You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.
- ☐ 5. Please note change in caption of this case.
- ☐ 6. Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosure, if any,
this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

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WASH DC --6--

813 PM URGENT 9-24-69 VLB
TO DIRECTOR (64-49248) --ENCODE--
FROM LOS ANGELES (64-842)(P) 1P

UNSUBS; KIDNAPING OF AMBASSADOR CHARLES BURKE ELBRICK, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, SEPT. FOUR LAST, FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.

A SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED ON SEPT. TWENTY-FOUR INSTANT, THAT U. S. TREASURY FORMS TCR - ONE ARE EXECUTED BY BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHEN A TRANSACTION INVOLVES LARGE AND UNUSUAL CURRENCY DEPOSITS, WITHDRAWALS OR TRANSFERS THROUGH SUCH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS. THIS SOURCE RELATED THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED FORMS, WHICH WERE EXECUTED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE LA, CALIF. AREA DURING THE PERIOD SEPT. FOUR LAST, THROUGH SEPT. NINE LAST, FAILED TO REVEAL ANY TRANSACTIONS OF THE SIZE AND TYPE ALLEGEDLY MADE BY [REDACTED] THIS SOURCE ADDED THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO TCR - ONE FORM BEARING [REDACTED] NAME.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

RE LA TEL TO BUREAU SEPT. SEVENTEEN LAST.

THE ABOVE SOURCE IS [REDACTED]

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
September 10, 1969

Res
FR

MEMORANDUM FOR: ARA/BR - Mr. Kubisch

SUBJECT: Comments of Brazilian Diplomats on the
Ambassador's Kidnapping and Present Leadership
in Brazil

The attached copy of a FBI
communication is for your information,
and may be retained or destroyed.

For the Deputy Director
for Coordination

MS
Mitchell K. Stanley

Cc: INR/RAR - Mr. Coerr

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
September 5, 1969

File
kidnapping
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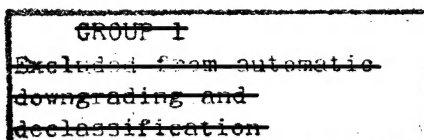
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - BRAZIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - BRAZIL

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on September 5, 1969:

Diplomatic personnel at the Embassy of Brazil, Washington, D. C., are apparently as shocked and surprised at the recent, sudden kidnapping of the United States Ambassador to Brazil as are United States officials. Talk at the Embassy tends to put the blame for the kidnapping on members of one of the radical, leftist organizations in Brazil, one dissatisfied with the current military regime running the country. The radicals have staged the kidnapping to publicly embarrass the ruling regime in the eyes of the world, and incidently, to achieve the limited objective of securing the release of some political prisoners. Embarrassment of the regime is the principal objective, according to the general view of diplomats at the Embassy. No one seems to feel that the United States Ambassador will be harmed physically, and that the Brazilian Government will work out some sort of arrangement with the kidnapers to insure the Ambassador's safe return.

With regard to the current situation in the Brazilian Government, i. e. the incapacitation of the President and the military taking over the actual running

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 9 1969

INTELLIGENCE LIAISON SECTION

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of the country and thereby passing over the Vice-President, the feeling at the Embassy seems to be that this is to be expected given the fact that the President and his closest advisors are military men, and the Vice-President is a civilian without military ties, and a mere figurehead in office. Embassy diplomats seem to believe that the military period of control is a temporary one and that the President will be back in active control shortly, but they consider the situation as a good example of what would happen if the President were to die or become completely unable to govern, i. e. the military would take over control as a junta, and the civilian Vice-President would be bypassed.

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